MONDAY, APRU, 13, 1874.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Music-Locis di Lammermoo Association Hall-Resdingt.
Broadway Theatre-Humpty Dumpty.
Booth's Theatre-Zp.
Bowery Theatre-Red Gnome. Collorseum - Broadway and Thirty fifth street. Mattess. Dan Bryant's Minstrels, Twenty-third street. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre-Charty. Niblo's Garden - Davy Crockett. Dipmple Theatre - Vandeville and Novelty. Theatre Comique-Star Combination.
Tony Pastor's -Veriety Entertainment.
Union Square Theatre-I-el Astray.
Wallack's Theatre-The Vierna.
Wood's Museum-St. Marc. Matines.

The regular daily circulation of The SUN for the week ending April 11 was as fol-

Monday	12.036	Thursday Friday, Saturday		10:320
Total for the	week		ē	76.236
Daily everage	*********	********	1	12.706
Daily average wee	k ending	April 12, 1	8731	111.751

Oppressing the Poor.

Mr. Cox, in his speech on the Currency bill the other day, gave ufferance to a sig nificant truth when he said that Congre since 1868 had legislated for the benefit of the rich. But if Congress in making laws has merely disregarded the interests of the poor man, the present Administration in executing them has waged a bitter and aggressive warfare upon the humble citizen wherever his rights have stood in the way of the wealthy favorites of the ruling power; and law and justice have been openly defied in the furtherance of projects for the emolument of corporations at the expense of the industrious workers of the land, whose labor forms the basis of all our wealth.

We have frequently referred to the wrongs perpetrated upon Western settlers through the unjust rulings of the Interior Department, by which hundreds and thousands of farmers have been deprived of their homesteads by forced constructions of the land laws, in direct opposition to the established usage of the department. for the benefit of rich land grabbers and monopolists. In some instances whole communities have had their property summarily confiscated by an order from the General Land Office; while by jugglery in the same office the grasping land-grant railroad companies have been invested with the title to millions of acres of the public domain to which the laws of Congress gave them no shadow of claim.

We are in constant receipt of letters from the unfortunate sufferers by the iniquitous decisions of Secretary Delano and Land Commissioner DRUMMOND, and among these narratives are many that no honest man could read without having a bitter feeling of indignation aroused with-In him against all who are engaged in this great conspiracy to plunder and defraud a most deserving class of our fellow citizens.

Take the case of ALEXANDER H. VANCE

of Milford, Seward county, Nebraska, for instance. Mr. VANCE was a soldier in the late war, was three times wounded, faced death in twenty-eight battles, and was twice honorably discharged. In May, 1871. taking advantage of the liberal offers made by the Government to discharged soldiers. he entered a homestead in the Lincoln Land Office, Nebraska, paying for his claim and complying with all the requirements of the laws relating to homestead settlement. Upon the land which he took up. in addition to his labor he spent about three thousand dollars in improvements. Just two days before the expiration of the time at the end of which he would have VANCE received notice from the Land Office in Washington that his entry had been cancelled on the ground that it conflicted with the land grant of the Burlington and Missoari River Railroad Company. a corporation which has had given to it through decisions of the Interior Department at least 1,000,000 acres of land that were not included in the grant made by

Mr. VANCE was not inclined to surrender his property upon the mere dictum of Mr. WILLIS DRUMMOND, and erroneo supposing that if he could show that his homestead was his own he would be protected in the possession of it, he appealed from the Land Commissioner's deemploying the best counsel he could get in State. His lawyers showed conclusively that the Commissioner had neted without authority in cancelling his entry; that his decision was ex parte; that Congress had exempted the land on which his homestead was situated from the operation of the railroad grant; that it had | not now dishonor the good name of this been homesteaded seven months before Government as it does. He is above all the withdrawal of the hand from market by the Government; and finally, that the railroad company had received indemnity for the identical quarter section of land which it was claiming from Mr. VANCE. In the face of these facts Delano re- poor Indians, the Jayne extortions, the affirmed the arbitrary decision of DRUM-MOND, and the veteran soldier was turned out of doors almost a beggar. "The very and other outrages without parallel. graves of my children whom I had buried here were stelen from me," writes Mr. VANCE in his account of this transaction, "and I felt then that this Government could do me only one favor, namely, treat me as Ahan, that venerable land grabber, treated NABOTH.

The injured soldier, however, could not believe that such injustice would be the enormity of their conduct. From the right quarter, and so he made a personal June, 1871, there was an organized conspirappeal to President Grast in the hope acy to seize absolute power and to wield listened to his story and then coolly re- and fraud. ferred him to Commissioner DRUMMOND, the tool of the land grabbors, and the very | fluence in the Administration, the Senate, man from whose unjust decision he had ap- | and House of Representatives, and in sevhimself with some warmth. He says:

"What I now want to know is whether there other nation on corth civilized or savage, as government would treat her disabled sol-as the Government of the United States reated me? For the sake of humanity I d home not. With a constitution broken by springly I continued during the rest the baruships I endured during the war, and prematurely old. I am robbed, insulted and turned out of dears by the covernment which should have been my sheel and protection. Dues it to book, fellow soldlers, as if we had given out lives and out all to establish a Government to the historic cannot expert in oppression or infam;

it would be hopeless folly for them to en- which knows no public opinion. ter into hitigation with the corporations The "comprehensive plan of improve-

the poor man has no rights which either the President or railroad corporations or Cabinet Ministers feel bound to respect.

The Facts Recounted.

Our readers are already aware that a few days since a delegation of the best known and most respected citizens of South Carolina, representing the intelligence, worth, and substance of that prestrate State, visited Washington on behalf of the plundered taxpayers, to seek relief from the oppression and outrages to which they are now and have been long subjected through an organized system of robbery and fraud. This delegation called upon the President, under the auspices of the Secretary of State, by whom they were personally introduced and recommended as worthy of consideration. Ex-Gov. PORTER, a distinguished lawyer and citizen, noted for his high character and moderation of opinion, addressed the President in the most decorous manner, setting forth the grievances which harassed the State and obstructed its prosperity. Instead of responding to these sugges-

tions with dignity and propriety, whether he favored them or not, the President took the occasion to insult these gentlemen grossly, and with a form of language only suited to the low society which he most affects and admires. Because a member of the Taxpayers' Convention had referred to him it a meeting in South Carolina, he denounced his utterances as false and slanderous. When assured that the language to which exception was taken had been maliciously distorted by a partisan paper for effect, and that the person who had used it was not in the delegation, the President did not redeem his unworthy conduct by an atonement, but dismissed the audience with a vulgar exhibition of possion more suited to a barroom than to even worse. Just before this meeting, John J. Patterson, who bought a place in the Senate from South Carolina, and who has since then bought the silence of those who commenced a presecution for bribery against him, sneaked into the White House to fill the President's ear with lies, which he willingly necepted as truths. That was the only foundation for Gen. GRANT's disgraceful conduct.

Since then a committee composed of some of the thieves who have been most onspicuous in defrauding the State, and of others who are engaged in the extortions and infamies which have reduced it to comparative beggary, have visitbranded rogues with every mark of respect which he is capable of exhibiting, listened deferentially to their fabricated reports, and declared to them that he considered these fraudulent documents a competent and satisfactory answer to all the charges that had been made by the property holders and other citizens. He went even further, and said that he had not condemned the governments in Louisiana and South Carolina as had been

against any fermer Chief Magistrate, no matter what his party connections were, they would have been discredited as almost impossible. And if Gen. GRANT did not glory in his shame, much as he has fallen in public estimation and wilfully sacrificed claims to respect, even he would have been thought by many incapable of this baseness. But he has not only com-mitted an offence against all decency, he has signalized his adhesion to it by pubficity through the Associated Press, stamped with official revision and approval. In this respect the President is at least consistent in his deflance of public all of them of a permanent character. opinion and of every just principle which might be expected to govern the Executive.

The oppressed people of South Carolina ! been entitled to receive his patent Mr. | misjudged the character of Gen. Grant when they appealed to a supposed quality of rectitude and honorable impulse in his cold and cruel nature. They ought to have remembered that it was through his usurpation of power and bitter intolerance that the bands of thieving adventurers and licensed knaves were let loose in South Carolina and Louislana to set up the mockeries that are called governments in those crushed communities. He sent his own brother-in-law, with the power of the army and an infamous judiciary at his back, to suck the life blood out of Louisiana. And it was through his aid and approval that Scott, NAGLE, Moses, and the gang of outlaws and highwaymen who have seized upon and held South Carolina with Federal bayonets have continued in

their infamous ascendancy. If the President had raised his finger for the right, it he had given one sign of re- probe in hand for a chance to insert it. buke or dissatisfaction, or called off his bloodhounds, leaving the people free to conduct their own affairs, this stain would others responsible for the crime, because he furnished the means by which it was committed. In the same way he has upheld the Washington Rieg, the corruption in our Custom House, the robberies of the SANBORN contracts, the venal members of his own Cabinet, the abuses of official trust,

How the Ring Pays the National Debt.

The developments before the investigating committee at Washington, in spite of most flagrant perjury in many cases, prove that the charges against the SHEP-HERD Ring were not only fully justified, but that they did not actually represent tolerated if it was made known in the very start of the District Government, in getting his wrongs redressed. Grant it in the interest of speculation, jobbery

To do this it was necessary to enlist inpealed! It is not strange that under such | eral of the States through the chiefs of provocation Mr. Vance should express their Republican organizations. That cooperation was secured without difficulty. and after this was done, the progress was comparatively smooth until the financial crisis of September crushed out their great expectations and made visible the bankruptey to which in two short years this

No such digarchy has ever before exhibits a favery ment that had been self-in a favery form of power, transpled under foot the organic act and other have after of the fruits of years of industry by the mere orders of the Interior Department. The world is that they have no redress, for it would be hardless folly for the organic act and erected a vulgar despotism it would be hardless falls for the organic act and erected a vulgar despotism in this fashion:

"Q-Why was it that in paving out this very strengle sum of mency year made no inquiry as to where it was going or who was to receive it? A-As I think I have already said, I asked the died its own statutes imposed by a service Legislature, subsidized the entire press of Washington, destroyed property, silenced the courts, and erected a vulgar despotism in this fashion:

"Q-Why was it that in paving out this very where it was going or who was to receive it? A-As I think I have already said, I asked the died its own statutes imposed by a service Legislature, subsidized the entire press of Washington, destroyed property, silenced the courts, and erected a vulgar despotism.

which have despoiled them. The simple ments" commenced in November, 1871, and face is that under GRANT'S Administration | was necessarily interrupted in the two suc-

ceeding winters. In less, therefore, than twenty-four months the Ring profess to have expended, or rather have charged the people and the Treasury with some twentyfour millions of dollars, according to their own figures. And the end is not yet.

The population of the District by the last census was 131,700, and when the Ring came into power the total debt was \$3,400,-000, a large portion of which had been extravagantly created by Boss Shepherd and his confederates, under the municipal corporations preceding the change, when they introduced the negro into local polities as an element of power. Now there is no mode of ascertaining the extent of the indebtedness, because the books and accounts are kept to deceive, and large claims and contracts are held back out of view. It is believed, however, that the total debt ranges between twenty-five and thirty millions. Let Congress once assume it, as the Ring proposes, and then the true proportions will be revealed for the first

Paris, with a population exceeding two millions and with its immense trade, has only appropriated for the vast improvements which have excited so much admiration, between fifteen and seventeen millions of francs a year to that object since 1859, not including the period of the German war. In other words, it would require eight years to consume there the enormous sum which has been saddled upon the District of Columbia in less than two years. In Paris a great part of this money was expended for the purchase of private property condemned to public use in the enlargement of streets and boulevards, while not a dollar has been required for that purpose at Washington.

It will naturally be asked, How have these vast expenditures been piled up? What has been the process? Let a single illustrathe White House. Such is the report already published, but the exact facts were tem of rascality that has been practised in tem of rascality that has been practised in various forms, and under equally infamous

In June, 1872, DE GOLVER McCLELLAN of Chicago were awarded a contract by the Board of Public Works to lay 200,000 yards of a special wood pavement at \$3.50 per vard. That contract was ostensibly procured by a certain George R. Chitten-DEN, also of Chicago. His name appears n the transaction, but it is well understood that there were other and more influential persons behind him, who are now intentionally concealed by false swearing. But the mask will sooner or later be torn off. and perhaps when least expected.

A part of McClellan's story is interesting, and a few extracts will suffice to show how the Ring do business at Washington: "Q .- State the circumstances whereby you became a contractor. A.—We obtained the contract through George R. Chittenden of Chicago. He was the first to notify us of a contract awarded us of 150,000 vards, and an additional attachment to it of 50,000 vards.

"Q.—Had you employed George R. Chittenden to negotiate for the contract? A.—No, sir; we did no

"Q.—Had you empl-yed George R. Chittenden to be estate for the contract? A.—No, sir;
we did now,
then, did it happen that he notilled you of the procurement of the contract?
A.—I was on my was to New York in the month
of February, 1872. When I got to Philadelphia
I stopped over at the Continental Hotel. After
registering my name there I was notified by
the clerk of the office, or some one, that there
were one or two despatches for me that had
been there two or three days. They were to the
effect that he wanted me to come to Washington; that there were some large contracts to be
iet. He wanted me to come immediately. That
was my first hitmation of it.

"Q.—Did you come? A.—Yes, I came,
"Q.—What happened then? A.—I saw Mr.
CHITTENDEN task me to the office of ALEXANDER R. Sheppened and introduced me to him.
There was no thing said about contracts that I
remember of in his presence. I then teff for

additional Scott yards with conditions attached.

"Q.-What interest did he have in the contract? A.-He was to have one-third interest.

"Q.-Have you had him anything? A.-Not at all, sir; not on the prefits of the contract.

"Q.-Well, have you from any other source? A.-Mr. Chittenbeen, on his return to Chicago, said that he must have some \$67,535,

"Q.-Well, what did you pay him? A.-I paid him \$25,000 in money and \$12,000 in notes, falling due at different times afterward."

At this point Senator STEWART, who throughout the inquiry has acted as if he was the counsel of the Ring, interposed various questions to break the thread of the narrative and to confuse the witness, who was reluctantly testifying with a memory that seemed convenient. But Mr. Wilson, who saw through this strategy, was not to be put off in that fashion, and he waited calmly with the

"Q .- How long was it after he informed you that this contract had been awarded to De GOLTHE & MCCLELLAN until you saw Mr. CHIT-TENIAN IN Chicagor A.—Weil, I suppose prob-ably it might have been eight or ten days. "Q.—You saw him in Chicago, then, before you commenced doing any work in the way of the performance of this contract? A.—Yes; he was in Chicago before we come, need. you commenced doing any work in the way of the performance of this contract? A.—Yes, he was in Chicago before up commenced.

"Q.—Did Mr. Chittendens, in any letters or telegrams that he sent to you, inform you that it would be necessary to have some ready mothey? A.—I'es, sir, he did.

"Q.—Now, when Mr. Chittenders came to Chicago, what was it? I would be glad to have you now, in a connected form, state the conversation between you and Mr. Chittenders on that subject. I do not want it interrupted by any question, if I can avoid it. [This was a painable hit at Senator Stewalet's interposition.] A.—When Mr. Chittenders interposition.] A.—When Mr. Chittenders interposition. A.—when Mr. Chittenders interposition.

"Q.—Did you ask him for any explanation as to what that 'national debt' meant? A.—I did not. I merery asked him—says I, 'It's going it bind perty strong. Mr. Chittenders, I the says of the individual of the strong. Mr. Chittenders in the fifty cents a vard an the contract.

"Q.—What did you understand that \$97,000 was domanded for? A.—That is just what I never could understand.

"Q.—Did you without ascertaining any further what the purpose was for which he desired the money, and notes which were to be the equivalent of money? A.—We did for the very reason that we could figure out a very tandsome profit on the contract.

"Q.—Even paylac the —? A.—Ves, sir.

"Q.—Even paylac the —? A.—Ves, sir.

valent of money? A.—Be did; for the very in that we could figure out a very handsome ton the contract.

b.—Even paying the -? A.—Yes, sir.

Did you or not understand that that money to be used for the purpose of paying for the urement of that cautract? A.—the never as so. I might have imagined just what i will be so.

sid, but he never told me so, and I did not yill to be so.

—those home after he discussed the server.

How long after he first made this overe to you did you give him the notes, money, I draft to which you have alluded? A. It ght probably have been ten or tweive days. These explanations did not satisfy Mr. Wilson, who has a taste for going to the bottom of jobbery and showing up knaves without regard to party. So he went at

entire stranger to you except by sight, who puts himself into your business, and who calls upon you to buy him \$97,000, with the statement that part of that is to pay the national debt, and you make no inquiries of him in regard to that transaction further than that; that is the state of the case, is it not? A.—That is the state of the case, is it not? A.—That is the state of the case, is it not? A.—That is the state of the case.

"Q.—Notwithstanding the fact that be was entirely unwilling to communicate to you what he was going to do with \$97,000 of your money—notwithstanding he was an entire stranger to you, except by sight, you were willing to intrust him with that amount of your funds? A.—Yes, sir. That was done on the representation of this letter of acceptance of a contract that was awarded to us. The letter showed that there was an award made to us of 150,000 yards, and an additional 50,000 yards, with provisions.

"Q.—Then you were willing to pay a premium of \$97,000 to secure that amount of paying in this city? A.—We did it.

"Q.—Did you have a written contract at that time? A.—No, sir; it was an award, under the letter of acceptance signed by Mr. Shepherd.

"Q.—Did you take any exception to the fact that no contract had been entered into in writing? A.—Yes, sir. I said to Mr. Chittender that the award was better than a written contract. I asked legal advice on that point myself, and the attorney advised me that it was perfectly good—better than a contract."

The bookkeeper of this concern, one John S. Cook, who was also a sort of superintendent, was next examined. He was a pure know-nothing in regard to the distribution of this money and the notes. But he let out some wholesome truths by

"Q.—Do you know anything about this \$07.000 spoken of by Mr. McClellan? A.—In the general course of business I have neard something of it, and it has come to my knowledge in that way. It has been reported to me at different times to put on our books.

"Q.—What entry did you make in your books with reference to it? A.—I was informed that so much money had been paid out to certain parties, and I charged it to what account I saw it, and did whatever I thought best. I charged it to a fictitious account, called transic account."

Then his attention was turned to the cost

utterly worthless, and for which \$3.50 a yard was paid by the Ring: "By the CHAIRMAN-Q. What did it cost to

of the pavement, which has since proved

Behind Mr. CHITTENDEN, who shines out so conspicuously, there were other parties whose interest has been kept hidden away by every sort of ingenious contrivance, in transferring the notes that were given, and destroying correspondence and checks and other tokens. At that time Mr. R. C. PARland, was Marshal of the Supreme Court. His office was noted as the headquarters of

It has been stated that he was a beneficiary in this contract to the extent of \$10,000, and that Mr. GARFIELD was retained in a professional capacity (of course) with a fee, which may explain his zeal as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in voting the Ring three and a half millions at the last session, with Gen. BABCOCK to certify the measurements, The committee owe it to these gentlemen and to duty to summon them as witnesses. so that they may not suffer if wrongfully accused, and that the whole truth may be known. They, indeed, ought not to wait for an invitation, as was done in the Credit Mobilier matter, and then complained of by Mr. GARFIELD. Let them come forward at once, or be brought forward.

Dunan Again.

Mr. S. H. DUNAN renews in Saturday's Tribune the attack upon the present management of the Eric Railway which he first made about a month ago, immediately after he ceased to be chief accountant of the company.

Mr. DUNAN avers that the accounts of the company while he was in charge of them were systematically faisified in order to conceal the truth and delude the stockholders, and that this was done by him at the instance of President Warson, who in turn was controlled, as he alleges, by Mr. earned by the current business.

according to his own testimony, he is a in their service, such an extraordinary villain as he now proclaims himself to be.

cation of Mr. Dunan's the Eric directors | If the Bear occupies one bed roo countants of such character and profos- and income, rank, fashion and case to 2.22 officountants of such character and profos- and income, rank, fashion and case to 2.22 offiof the Official Register. sional distinction that their report would | cers? tion of the books and affairs of the com- of the prohibitory liquor laws which have been pany; but no such investigation as this is necessary to overthrow all DUNAN's present allegations. It is well known that before the declaration of any dividend Mr. Warson had recovered, from parties who had been systematically plundering the road, property and securities worth about nine millions of dollars. The whole value of this recovered property the directors had a perfect right to realize and divide among the steekholders, from whom it had been taken. If, then, instead of making two dividends of one and a half per cent., they had made one of nine per ent., they would have done nothing that the stockholders, if they should blame Mr. Warson for giving them too little instead of too much, would indeed be injudicious; but they would demand nothing more than they really have a right to claim. How absurd, then, is DUNAN's assertion that in giving them only three per cent, they have been deseived and defeauded!

Mr. Werson is hourly expected home from Europe, and when he covies he will doubtless at once give attention to Mr. DUNAY. That individual owes everything to his generosity and confidence, and will no doubt receive from the benefactor he has betrayed and defamed an exposure and a onfutation which will fix still more deeply upon him the brand of ingratitude and falsehood which he has so ostentatiously and so persistently stamped upon himself A baser and more disgusting rascal than this DUNAN it would be difficult to imagine.

H. C. Bennert, Pension Agent at San Francisco, has been adding and keeping very slient, but not dividing. Owing to the reckless way in which the Federal authorities of Errigy ARGENT'S State conduct business. BENNETT has been able to pursue a quiet career of embezziement. He appears to have had no bondsmen, "Q.—Had you ever had any business relations with him prior to this time? A.—None whatever that I know of.

"Q.—Did you have any personal acquaintance with him prior to this time? A.—I had not.

"Q.—Then he was a gentleman who was an chose, as many as an Indian Agent. To what ex-

tent he took advantage of the Government's fatherly and teuching confidence has not yet been developed.

The Grangers of Indiana, at a recent convention in Indianapolis, determined to initiate movement for the organization of an independent political party, and have issued a call inviting the farmers and industrial classes gen-erally to meet in mass convention in Indianapomeans to emancipate the State from the evils brought about by the misrule of party politics. In the address issued by the farmers they any that the old political organizations are corrupt; that there is no faith to be placed in their promises : and that there are no questions at issue which ought to divide the citizens of Indiana; while the people demand a purification of which they are distributing through the counties they exhort the people, irrespective of party, to meet in townships, countles and districts to se-lect delegates to the Indianapolis convention. and in the selection of such delegates to guard vigilantly against the intrusion of any one no known to be in cordial sympathy with the object of the movement, and to exercise especial care demagogues. The practical work of the convention, according to the terms of the call, will be the preparation of a platform and declaration of principles upon which all honest men may join in hearty cooperation; but it is not to be supposed that the promoters of this movement will be satisfied with a mere manifesto of opinions. The State conventions of the Repubans and Democrats are called for July 15 and July 17, and it will be seen that the date set for the Independent convention is more than a month earlier. The Independents will'doubtless to be filled; and if they exercise wisdom in their proceedings it is not improbable that they may farmers' movement merely, but is intended to eniist the support of all classes who believe that political reform is a necessity. The people of Newfoundland are a good

deal excited upon the question as to what course the Government of that island will pursue in the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company. By the terms of the charter the Government can at any time after April 15 purchase the land lines of the company by payproperty, without reference to business or good sons, the member of Congress from Cleve- to the company giving them their choice of surrendering their monopoly of landing cables on the shores of Newfoundland and retaining their lines, or selling out according to the terms of clusion was reached, and since the proposition was made there has been a change of Government. In the Governor's speech at the beginning of the present session of the colonial Legislature the matter was referred to as on deserving of attention, but no indication was The public generally are in favor of the purchase and petitions are pouring in to the Legislature urging that immediate steps be taken to termi nate the monopoly; but it is suspected that, as ceedingly active at the late elections, the Govexclusive privileges shall not be disturbed. By taking the lines at their actual value as material the colony would get a great bargain, as the business passing over them would yield a large profit on the investment, which might be greatly increased by the landing of other cables. The St. that the Direct United States Cable Compan will be prepared to land their cable in June next at Port de Grave in Conception Bay, where they have secured a landing site. If the existing nonopoly is abrogated there is no doubt that the rates of transatlantic telegraphing will be

Judge Advocate-General Holf, in a recent report, said that the number of records of military courts received, revised, and registered in his bureau for the fiscal year was 17,353 ! This is stunningly suggestive. What must be the condition of an army of 30,000 men in which what is more, he swore to them. So that, The prisoners thus unequally punished are frequently shut up together. The hardening and cheat, a liar, and a perjurer. In fact, the infuriating influence of their comparison of principal feature of his present manifesto the many faces of the regular army justice is the rage it exhibits toward the directors can be imagined. But why should not military of the Eric company because they have | Justice be many-sided and several-faced? Is in not hastened to admit that he was, when not law in the army that BEAU BRUMMER may warm himself with the public steam heat of the Arlington Hotel, and yet commute for thirty cords of hickory wood, which he is supposed to We learn that previous to this last publishave burned, and put the money in his pocket. had agreed to a proposal made in behalf lington, does not army law say that he is entitled of the great body of English stockholders, to commutation for five rooms? Indeed, does that a commission of eminent English ac- | not the army exist simply to give employment

put an end to all controversy, should be The fact, which has been fully estabsent out here to make a thorough examina- lished by legislative investigation, that the effect in operation so long in Massachusetts has been of drinking shops does not seem to cool in the least the enthusiasm of the prohibitionists in that State, who maintain as sturdily as ever that e only way to check intemperance is to keep upon the statute books laws which experien e shows cannot be enforced, and which certainly tend to encourage the habit of secret tippling. The Boston Advertiser expresses the opinion however, that the present Legislature is composed in great measure of practical men, who will sustain those measures which on the whole will secure the best results attamable, and endeavor to find some means to lessen and control a vice which they cannot extirpate. Two bills providing for the granting of licenses for the ary business man could complain of; and sale of liquor under stringent regulations have already been reported in the Legislature, and it in that body may frame a law regulating the traffic in liquors in the interests of good order and morality which will meet with popular ac-

on Honesty. From the Akron Commercial.

An Conceountable Omission,

Everybody who has any right to speak

Saturday's Ballot for Summer's Successor. Boston, April II.-In the twenty-first bullet for senator to-day 236 votes were cost. Necessary to a choice 119. Dawes received 68. Hour 54. Choice 68. Adams 14. Sanford 7. Banks 6. We shiburn 4. A. H. Guellek B. L. wan Learnerd S. Jange Pitman 1. and whiter 1. Adjourned until Monday.

Do you latend to be one of the bon ton? Then wear Terry's Hat. Sold only at 51 Chlor equare.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL. Ing. lightening there's the baroons upon onem. The Connecticut Election-Religion-Finance

-Omens. Correspondence of The Sun. WASHINGTON, April 9. - Surprises are are visitations in these circles, where novelty in event or transaction is unwonted. But the news of the election in Connecticut had some-thing of the freshness of a new sensation. Not that it was entirely unexpected. The choice of the State ticket was a conceded result, but the carrying of the Legislature by such a complete revolution in the old Sarums and Chiltern Hundreds of rotten boroughs shows how; refoundly the people are aroused. It is a specimen vernal sub-soil ploughing which has cheerful future to those who see in full cor dence an advancing reform. In its influence it widens from the narrow State boundary to the broader area of the nation. It changes the dynastic succession of the Senatethe Stuart goes out and the Brunswick comes in; and on this point a brief elaboration may be For the subsiding incumbent, Mr. Buckingham, it has instruction if not reproof.

For other Senators of like faith and of similar

There will be other catafaigues and state fune-

all of that respect which we can entertain for

We would speak of Mr. Buckingham with

him. Exemplary in his way of life, pure in character, without outward spot or blemish, he has, in his delegated positions of Governor and Senator, a record without personal stigma. A Chris tian by profession and adorning his walk by all of the ritualistic observances, from the churchgoing bell of the Sabbath to the private devotion of the family, he illustrates the Saybrook platform with all of the modern improvements, if, indeed, innovations are to be so classed. His a spinal column. He has fulfilled both conditions of the command, but has "loved the king" with an affection which has been fatal to had interposed a quiet influence against the fast debauchery of all branches of administration, keeping in full line of party organization, he might have died a martyr; he is now a self-immolated victim. Like imperial Cesar, he could have drawn about him the mantle with the et tu Brute of the Master at the end of the Avenue, but he has elected the horse and the hurdle of the dying gladiator as the arena swims before him. He was in the past Administration | \$1,00,000 will not cover the losses in horses, carlle and one of a committee who held handkerchiefs to | sheep in California during the past wir their noses as they stirred mephitic odors from the sewers and cesspools of the New York Custom House. So far as we have any evidence, he had for its disclosed enormities either severe satisfaction or a stolid indifference. And later than this, when the Province of Massachusetts Bay was in the travail of the Boston Custom House, his position had the ambiguous incertitude of a particeps criminis in the conspiracy, or a trimmer "willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike." It was an outrage upon the State, and, richly merited as it was, not a jot or tittle less an outrage. It was, oo, an insult palpable to the Senators of the omnaonwealth. There is not in the executive journals since there was a Senate until now the record of the confirmation of appointee to an office entirely local to a State against the vote of both of its chosen representatives. There is no sympathy with the people thus aggrieved. They were beaten with many stripes, and they carned the prompt wages of their sycophancy and abasement. With the soaring shaft of Bunker Hill Monument and the tapering spire of the Old South Church, with all their clustering memo-ries in presence, the censer of incense was swung to

And here, perhaps, properly come in some houghts upon the utility and influence of our resent race of professors of the higher purity of Christian life. Is religion, in its practical impressions upon daily walk and conversation, an active agency or a mere passive sentiment? Is | would in seventh day only, and then, like the Sunday wardrobe, to be packed away in camphor from the invading moth-a pendant from the neck, or a charm on the breast so many courts martial are held in a period of chain? If there is no radiating fervor of o washington; that it was necessary one of us should be there in case of getting a contract, or something to that effect.

S. L. M. Barlow. The administration of the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing to that effect.

S. L. M. Barlow. The administration of the road, says Dunan, had been not only extravagant and injudicious, but exceeding the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if healing force of check upon the outbreak of inbred sin, if he outbreak warmth and no restraining force of check upon ingly unprofitable; and accordingly they cooked the accounts in order to pay two far army is as big a sham and joke as is every- path-whether the barren rite of worship, beardividends, no part of which had been thing else in and about this incomprehensible ing no fruit of works but in church or chapel, farmer. Welle driving a post he noticed that after it Now if these charges of Dunan's were true, they would first of all destroy every ments. He says that describe receives in one shred of decent character that he may ever have possessed; for it happens that he not only made out and certified the hot only made out and certified the later, while in another a sentence to one year's to make the purishment of one, two, three, laity and orders who are now in complicitly with and support of an Administration with his tene, and whenever he was closely pursued he deat to the hill where the cavered has been dead to the hill where the cavered h shred of decent character that he may military department, as may happen, sion and degeneracy, there are thousands in cavern, and in it some painted feath, rs, and the handle ever have possessed; for it happens that the punishment of one, two, three, laivy and orders who are now in cominspiration and impulsion except the name, from President and Cabinet down to the gaugers of the internal revenue or the tide walters of the customs. The head was never under the sus-pleion even of being a recruit in its ranks until made by hasty proselyting the leader of its column, when it was known that the agency of a rivel and aggressive party was equally congenial to his feelings in his ambition for the Magistracy. His political creed was defined by a list century Democrat, himself an expatriated reled of a State sedition, "the right to do as you to the straight to do as you to the straight to do a cross-pole, or to but the straight to do as you to the straight to do a cross-pole, or to but the straight to do a cross-pole, or to but the straight to do a cross-pole, or to but the straight to do a cross-pole, or to but the straight to do a cross-pole, or to but the straight to do a cross-pole, or to but the straight to do a cross-pole, or to but the straight to do a cross-pole, or to but the straight to do a cross-pole, or to but the straight to the strai rebel of a State sedition, "the right to do as you please yourself, and make others do as you wish food or drink until the flesh gives way and they are to have them"—a most terse and condensed expression of the ruling policy of the madic expression. present sway, of which the main support is the | -Seth Green is experimenting with the

> in the annals of the Treasury. Mr. Solleiter B nacld rose to a privileged question. There was no expressed reflection upon his chief, but his entire statement had in it condemnation of studied duplicity on the part of Mr. Richardson. It placed him in a lower valley of humiliation than his confused and cloudy testimony. The denial to Mr. Sawyer's declarations was positive and without qualification. Yet we are assured by the accredited organs that Mr. Richardson not intend to retire, and further, that the confidence of the President is mabated. If the imputed change which has merous as f rmerly. As the birds are very shy, it rebeen rumored was a purpose, a continuance of incumbency may be made tolerable. Any reorcanization which substitutes Mr. Delano will not carry with it any implication of renovation or without justification, there is a lacking faith in the cleanliness of vesture at the Department of the Interior, which, if not unjust, is at least unfortunate. All of its subordinate bureaus, from the immaculate Indian to the sinteurial Pension, are maculated and weather stained. There is no thing incompatible in constitution or statute in the secretaryship of a department and the lessor-Soah Davis's Lecture to the Young Lawrers | ship of a truck tallway, but the auxillary lobbying and the companionship of Mr. Senator Did you ever get in a position where you were obliged to listen to a brazen faceo, hard heated, buil-headed, horgish sort of a fellow, and have him lecture for five awfully long minusion moral honesty? On, my logat hearbin. The equealing of a pig would be a usic compared to his voice. And then the subject. Of all subjects, the very one about wishin he knew just nothing at all; having really not so much honesty in his whole carciss as an or Clinary mortal ought to have in his little inger. We know of a case right in point.
>
> Cameron do not add any hue of whiteness to official garments. There are those who are in nominal support of Gen. Grant who could in ponular belief restore, as Secretary, something for chiance and steadiness to our monetary system, but few such are chosen. While we are groping in the obscurity of an uncertain future here, in England and on the Continent, where the necessities of confidence are to us absolute, there is a larguer, fust becoming letharcy, which Cameron do not add any hue of whiteness to is doubt and distrust. In all clusses of activity there is a languar, fast becoming lethargy, which is not lack of stability, but of the stimulus which gives it impulse and motion. Added to the the subject has been heard on the em Tency testion except the fiet, fivron sundering d. it.
>
> Chaplain of the Schole. He gener fly exchans pending logislation in he morning it.
>
> s. and invokes the divine interposition. pialns pending legislation in his moreing 1; weers, and invokes the divine interposition according to his own views; but he has been sin gularly reticent on the currency question. upon the ruminant tobacco. Would it not be , will if, when the wives of Senators and the

> > come pec. Mary concession to the coffers of our Treasury, p. Wifed and thirsty as they are becom-

Yesterday there was another interesting lear

ployed hunger, to whose digestion file as and filligree afford no nutrim pa? The Hon. George W. McCr.rv, member - Cen-gress of the First District of Iowa, derited in a published letter a renomination. The stensible reason is the demands of private in siness. As Mr. McCrary has two partners-the sector, the Hon, David F. Miller, the leading member of the bar, it may be doubted if this is the real motive. Is it not possible that the prospect of a for the nomination, with the statistics of the Gubernatorial vote of last autumn, showing any opposition majority in the District. " have had some influence in his determination

SUNREAMS.

-Advertisements printed in Chinese characters are beginning to appear in the thiornia -The Democrat of Mayfield, Kv., announces the marriage of James Legg tt, of D . . . kullet to Sallie Drinkard, of Bucksnort, -A Custom House man writes the he

has heard ladies of refinement, wealth, position, and education lie a customs' officer out of countenance. -A Danbury man, whose wife recently died, subsequently confessed to a friend that "nobody could pull down an undercoat as neatly as Jane did."

—California is punishing its professors. of addition, division and silence. Jacob White the ds-faulting public administrator of Sierra county, has been held for trial.

-An undescribed monster is said to have appeared in Lake Harney, Fla. Twenty feet of it was een by the passengers on the steamboat Loine Boy and it sp uted water like a whale. -A law has gone into effect in the

Cherokee Nation probabiting the carrying of concealed weapons. The Advocate says that whiskey and sixshooters are the curse of the nation. -Major Pease of Bozeman, Montana, having failed as a civilizer of Indians, is domesticating buffulo, e'k, moose, and other animals. He is breaking elk to harness, and is driving them before a sledge. -A Troy cremationist asks, wouldn't if

e pleasant to receive a despa ch something like this Dran Mornen: William died at noon to-day. Ashed by mail. Yours, in sorrow,

-A Chicagoan broke his leg. On arrival at the hospital some whiskey was brought to revive alm. "Not a drop," said he. "If I am to die, I will die" ober." He was permitted to live as a dreadful example

of the effect of the temperance sgitation.

-The Sacramento Bee says: "An old friend to is us that out of 2.700 sheep on his winter range near Coville, he has but 650 left." It is estimated that

-Iwakura is called the Bisman k of Japan, with the difference that Iwakura b heves in

pire, and is hated by the Samburst, or soldier class, because he has opposed their schemes of warfare.

—A band of fourteen little scamps of from ten to twelve years of age have just been arrested at Montmartre, France, where they have e munitted Le Chaffeur, and the others had slang name

has wonderfully improved in ninety years, if a letter written by James M. Varnum to Gen. Washington in 1787 told the truth. Varnum said that the majority of the Assemby were licentious men, destitute of edition and void of principle. Their paper mone, systematical experiments of the control of the jounded in oppression and fraud, they were determined to support at any hazard. Lomewhat like the Grantites of to-day

-Literature as a profession is not espeauthor of the well-known "Life of Christ," a book of which repeated editions have been published, had an wife managed to subsist comfortably, if not luxuriously.

-A landlord who died a year ago in Richford, Vt., had owned a black-and-tan dog for eighteen years. During his master's sickness the dog pittfully. After the funeral the dog was hoerated, and upon it and would not leave the spot for three weeks. He was e reied home and kindly treated, but nothing

-In Canada and the Sandwich Islands journalists have attained to high honors under the new made Governments. King Katakawa, himself a contributor to the press, has placed several newspaper mea in very responsible positions, and in Canada Georga Brown, chief editor of the Poronto Globe, has been ap-

he marking and lows are very sill'ar, ex by In color an emerald green shows from the back, which changes to a light silvery cothe lower part of his sides and belly. They grow from that they spawn in the spring, instead of the fall nke trout, is greatly in favor of the hardiness of the gray-ling, which is of great importance in their value for

transplantation. -Wild goese every year, as population increases, grow fewer in number. For many years tong. Island was a favorite place to shoot these birds during there spring migration. There also they are not so nue employed to obtain from fifteen to twenty wild geeso tirely benind the age. These are tamed so that they, can be " inned" to stakes, when they are taken to the bars where the wild goese usually stop to feed, and fast tened to stakes put down in the sand out of sight, while the gunner conceals himself le a box sunk in the sand, and partially covered by sea weed or meadow grasses. When flocks of wild geese are passing, these partially tained ones will call them, and usually they will by notal, by or light, when the gunner rises and shoots.

EPITHALAMIUM. From the Command Commercials
From these afar a noble stranger sails.
Not but these sets now White sets sails.
And to Commind stand he proudly three sails.
And to Commind stand he proudly three sails.

To claim, to woo, and he hath woord and week

Hall tomen good! Thus may your enbr. Noted spouses of Secretaries are in a vaantiq to inlay and modern vertu on the Conti-Programment and the straight of the Concession of the straight nent, t wy should, in a monified tariff, while they contribu to to the delight of the senses, make

The above we to the rather an improve